Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 24, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1792. [Whole No. 346.]

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 22.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	8
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	3 73	4
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90	100
——Pearl,	137	140
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 67
Brandy, common,		1 20
——Coniac	1 26	1 33
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	5	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1 67	2
Ditto, pilot		3 67
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		16
——New England		11
——Oak	8	9
——Merchantable pine	16	17
——Sap, do.		8
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		3 33
Beef, Boſton, per barrel		8
—— Country ditto	6	7
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	9	10
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		43
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		11
——Dipped		10
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		19
—— Country	8	10
Chocolate	17	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 20
Cocoa pr. cwt.		14
Coffee pr. lb.	13	19
Coal pr. buſhel	20	22
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	26	40
Currants		13
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece		11 33
——Ravens	8 93	9 67
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.	40	44
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85	90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		4 93
——Common,		4 80
——Bur middlings, beſt		3 73
——Meal, Indian		2 50
——ditto Rye,		2 40
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	80	1
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 67
Do. pr. gall.		8
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per cwt.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		8
Ginſeng,	20	2
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh	80	8
——Rye		4
——Oats		12
——Indian corn		4
——Barley		9
—— Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		2
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		4
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 66
American, pr. lb.	4	
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	10
Hops		27
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 33
——Carolina	60	1
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.		3 33
——Bar pr. ton,		82 66
——Pig	24	26 67
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		96
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 66
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		24
Mace pr. lb.	7 33	7 66
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		9
——ſecond quality		6 67
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	67
Molaſſes pr. gall.	44	50
Muſtard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* and 20*d.* pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.	65	67
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr. caſe,		2 50
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	24	26
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American d tto bot. incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,	11	11 33
——Lower county		10
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		37
Pimento		16
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		9
Ditto pr. jar		2 50
Ditto pr. box		3
Rice pr. cwt.	2 50	2 67
Roſin pr. barrel	2 33	2 67
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon	1 18	1 22
——Antigua		1
——Windward		83
——Barbadoes		83
——Country, N. E.		67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13 33	14
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto		140
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sail cloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		28
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		30
—— No. II.		29
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, ſingle refined		26
——Ditto, double do.		36
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,		12
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	13	15 67
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon	33	37
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel	24	27
——Liverpool		29
——Cadiz	23	24
——Liſbon	25	27
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12	13 33
Ditto Live Oak,	15 33	16 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	2 33	2 67
Ditto 2 feet,	5 33	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	12	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		29
——White Oak hogſhead,		19 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		10
——Heading		26 67
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1 20
——Carolina, 32 gall.	1 33	1 67
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1 67	2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.	3 60	3 73
——————inferior	2 67	3
——————old		4 67
——Rappahannock	2 50	3
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	3 7	3
——————old,	2 7	3
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	67
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	37
Tallow, refined, per bl.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	106 67	200
——Liſbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	110	124
Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	18	30

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per 100*£*. ſterl.	453 33
—— at 60 days	450 67
—— at 90 days	448
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	41
—— 90 days,	40
Government bills, drawn at 10 days, per 11 guilders,	none at market.

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

Concerning the public debts.

(CONTINUED.)

IT will not be queſtioned, that there is in every walk of life or buſineſs a greater proportion of money, than was obſervable two years ago. Public works and buildings of every kind, and of ſpecies and values unknown among us till the preſent time, are undertaking every where. Private buildings, of equal variety, and comparative value, are ſpringing up. The price of lands is advanced. The raw materials, though raiſed in much greater abundance, ſell for larger prices. To what cauſe ſo powerful, ſo adequate, can theſe things be aſcribed, as to the ſales of part and the re-animation of the whole, of a public debt, ten times larger than the amount of all the ſpecie ordinarily circulating in the country?

The relief of ſome of the States from their burdens, has been another beneficial conſequence of the funding of the debt. It is but a few years ſince one of the moſt frugal, vigorous, and productive counties in Pennſylvania roſe againſt the collectors of the taxes. The appreciation and ſale of the immenſe maſs of federal ſecurities, owned by that State, has enabled her to diſcharge all her obligations, though ſhe has aboliſhed her general land tax, and diſcontinued her exciſe, both of which ſhe has collected for forty years.

Some anxiety has been created by the ſhare of our debt, which foreigners have obtained. But this was a powerful means of bringing the whole into its preſent beneficial action, by elevating its actual to its nominal value. It is not at all probable, that it will be drawn from the country. It has been obſerved, in the moſt tranquil and proſperous ſtate of Europe, that a great proportion of the families of thoſe foreigners, who have made large inveſtments in the United States, either in the times of the provinces, or ſince the revolution, have become inhabitants of this country, even when in its rudeſt infant ſtate. At this ſerious moment, when almoſt every tranſatlantic country feels or apprehends diſorders, our chances are infinitely increaſed. The United States, advanced in the means of ſubſiſtence, of comfort, and of elegance, now preſent to them an object of greater deſire in a tranquil liberty, which they are ſtruggling to obtain, a teeming agriculture, and a proſperous commerce, both foreign and internal. Conformably with theſe reflections, we may affirm, that no great object in our affairs has failed to attract the notice of the foreigners, who have engaged in our funds. The internal navigation of South-Carolina, North-Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and New-York, are among the witneſſes of this truth. The banks, both national and State, the turnpike roads, and toll bridges, the ſales of city eſtates, of cultivated farms, and particularly of unimproved lands, commerce, ſhip-building, manufactures, confirm the fact. Let us continue to exhibit an honeſt ſpirit in our laws and conſtitutions, an efficient execution of them, and due abſtinence from unneceſſary wars, and there cannot exiſt a doubt, that we ſhall draw much more copiouſly from the population, the arts, and the funds of Europe, than they will draw from thoſe of the United States.

There exiſts in the United States one deſcription of private difficulties and incumbrances, which muſt engage the ſolicitude of every feeling mind, which, by an examination into the detail and interior of our affairs, has been led to obſerve them. The caſes alluded to are thoſe of the citizens of two or three of the States, who are burdened with heavy debts or claims, which originated before the revolution. Whatever they may be finally adjudged to pay, the ſum may be ſo great, and due from ſo many perſons, as to give it the reſemblance of a public debt: and as in one of thoſe States it has already occaſioned ſome ſacrifices of their principal landed eſtates, very far below their value, ſo it will probably operate in the others, unleſs ſome extenſive means, abundantly adequate to the occaſion, can be brought to operate, before or at leaſt at the time of executing the judgments of courts, which may be obtained. No reſource, competent to the purpoſe, appears at all likely to preſent itſelf, unleſs it be the funded debt or ſtock of the United States and of the ſeveral States. The method by which this deſcription of property can be rendered moſt immediately and effectually ſubſervient to the intereſting purpoſe of preventing the deſtruction of many families, would ſeem to be the fixture of it at a ſtable unfluctuating rate, adequate to its proper value, under the exiſting circumſtances of the United States. It is manifeſt, that in ſuch a ſtate of the market, the dealers in the debt and others, would ſell out, and would not buy in again, and that they would ſeek objects for their money in the trade, the manufactures, the buildings, and the lands of the country, which might promiſe them more advantage. A tenth part of the value of the public debts, applied to the lands of the United States, would raiſe them every where to their real value, ſo that the debtor, who might be under the neceſſity to ſell an eſtate, could diſpoſe of his property not only without a ruinous ſacrifice, but probably to uncommon advantage. The propriety of lands and buildings which might be under this probability of ſale, would ſuſtain no riſque or injury in ſelling their eſtates for the public ſtock.

It may be alledged, that the holders of the debt will not go into ſcenes ſo remote to make inveſtments: but there are facts, which appear to warrant a different opinion. The funds of New-England have been brought into Pennſylvania, for inveſtment in lands of ſeveral kinds —the money of Pennſylvania and Delaware has been inveſted in mills and lands in Virginia —the greater part of the iron-works of Maryland (the moſt coſtly eſtates in our country) were bought and worked by the capitals of reſidents in Great-Britain before the revolution. The ſame fact exiſted in one great inſtance in New-Jerſey. The greateſt cedar ſwamp, on the waters of the Delaware, that ſupplies the Philadelphia market, is owned in New-England; and people and veſſels from that quarter, are annually ſent to perform the buſineſs of it. The American public creditors, citizens of the united Netherlands, have recently purchaſed eight hundred tracts of land in a part of Pennſylvania, further from Philadelphia than the banks of James's River, York, or Rappahanock. In ſhort, if the hiſtory of this country were examined, as it regards this ſubject, it would demonſtrate, that the landed property of it has been conſtantly animated by the application of the monies of diſtant capitaliſts.

LONDON, May 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY MAY 21.

RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

SIR ROBERT LAWLEY preſented a petition from certain Diſſenters, Truſtees of the new meeting houſe which had been burnt at Birmingham, praying for compenſation of damages received, &c.

The SPEAKER obſerved, that as the limited time for receiving private petitions was expired, and as this was of that nature, it could not be received.

The petition was withdrawn.

Mr. WHITBREAD, jun. roſe to make his promiſed motion reſpecting the Birmingham riots. He ſaid, that on this occaſion he conſidered himſelf not only as the advocate for the ſuffering Diſſenters at Birmingham, but for the Diſſenters in general, and alſo for all the people of Great-Britain, whoſe beſt and deareſt rights were ſtruck at in the outrageous violation of the laws, in the unhappy affair at Birmingham—laws which were ordained equally for the protection of every ſubject in the kingdom, be his religious tenets what they may. He aſſerted, that the unhappy difference between the Diſſenters and the High Church party at Birmingham had its riſe in religious and not in political concerns. He was very diffuſe in ſupport of this poſition, reciting circumſtances, and quoting various authorities in proof of this aſſertion. He then, much in detail, recited the origin, riſe, and progreſs of the riots; the immediate and oſtenſible inſtigation of which was a hand-bill, of the moſt inflammatory and ſcandalous nature, which had been circulated a ſhort time previous to the commencement of the riots; and which the magiſtrates had taken no ſteps about until the morning of the 14th of July, in the afternoon of which the riots began;—on this day they offered a reward for the publiſher of the hand-bill. The conduct of theſe gentlemen (the magiſtrates) during the time of the riots, was, he ſaid, peculiarly reprehenſible; they acted with ſupineneſs, if not worſe; and in ſome inſtances they had, inſtead of reſtraining, abſolutely encouraged the rioters to acts of outrage. They might, if ſo inclined, have cruſhed the miſchief in the bud, but no ſteps were taken; they even refuſed the aſſiſtance of an officer with his recruiting party, then in town, who offered with it to quell the riots. Their exertions were confined to publiſhing advertiſements and hand-bills.

With respect to the trials of the rioters, he disapproved of the conduct of government in them. The witnesses of the sufferers were permitted to be intimidated by the populace, and thereby prevented from giving proper evidence; some were acquitted, though guilty on the clearest evidence, and every partiality shewn the culprits. The pardon granted to the rioter Hands, he compared to that granted some years ago, for similar reasons, to the notorious Macquirk; and when justice was suffered to take its course, and verdicts found for the sufferers, the damages allowed were far from being sufficient. Viewing matters in this light, and which he hoped the house would see and feel with him, he found himself obliged, for the honor of the Church and State of England, to attempt to explore and redress those grievances; he therefore would move, "That an humble "address be presented to his majes- "ty, praying that he will order to "be laid before the House, an ac- "count of the information received "by his ministers concerning the "conduct of the magistrates of War- "wick and Worcestershire, relative "to the riots in Birmingham in July "1791, and what had been the con- "duct of his majesty's ministers in "consequence thereof, &c."

The motion was seconded by Mr. GREY.

Sir ROBERT LAWLEY said, that he had received a requisition, signed by many respectable persons among his constituents (of Warwickshire) that he should, if the characters of the Birmingham magistrates were attacked in the course of the debate expected this evening, take an opportunity of vindicating them, and to express their grateful sense of the proper conduct of those gentlemen on the occasion alluded to. His own opinion on the subject was, that the Hon. Gentleman was stirring up the embers of a dying flame.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS said, that to the elaborate declamations of the Hon. Gentleman, and to his garbled statement of occurrences, he should oppose a plain narrative of facts; and the House, he doubted not, would come to a proper decision on the subject. Whatever might have been the remote causes of the animosities in question, he would not now consider; the effects were visible; the operation of a mob he thought the worst political evil. The latter causes of dissention between the Dissenters and Church Party at Birmingham were, he said, more of a political than of a religious nature; these had been excited and favored by the perpetual circulation of inflammatory and seditious writings; these had prejudiced the minds of one party against the other; and the immediate causes of the flame breaking out, were, 1st, the notice of the intended celebration of the French Revolution; and, 2dly, the appearance of the scandalous and inflammatory hand-bill. He then detailed the steps taken by gentlemen in the business from the first account received, to the execution of the criminals. The first accounts received by government were on the Saturday morning following the commencement of the riots, and instantly orders were issued from the Secretary of State's and the War Office, for the nearest troops to Birmingham to march to that place. These were at Nottingham, and so expeditiously were the orders conveyed and executed, that the troops were in Birmingham on the evening of the same day of which the accounts were first received. Soon after their arrival, the tumults were quelled. Respecting the legal part of the transactions, Mr. Chamberlayne, Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Justice Bond, and a Barrister to assist them, were immediately sent to make the necessary enquiries; the result of which was, that 13 persons appeared to them to deserve to be rigorously and capitally prosecured, which they were; five of whom were sentenced to die, and of which number one was pardoned, on the most positive proofs of perfect innocence. He concluded by expressing his hostility to the motion.

Mr. WYNDHAM was of opinion, that notwithstanding what he had heard, there was something dark and mysterious in several parts of the business, which seemed to call for an earnest enquiry.

Mr. JENKINSON, in a short speech, defended the conduct of government in the entire transaction; he thought they had acted with integrity and vigor.

After some further conversation the question was put, and the House divided—Ayes 46——Noes 189.

Majority 143 against Mr. Whitbread's motion. Adjourned.

The Proclamation offends—grossly offends all those seditious persons, who, with such industrious zeal are endeavoring to sow the seeds of discontent in the minds of the people; and therefore it is natural they should express their disapprobation of it. But those who love their country and admire the constitution under which it has so long flourished, consider this Proclamation as a most necessary measure.

It is called by the hirelings of the seditious party, "an unheard of species of Inquisition," and it certainly is to them an Inquisition that they have a right to dread—for neither their words nor their actions can honestly stand the test of enquiry.

Had Ministry issued an order that was to operate contrary to law, there might indeed be just reason to complain; but when the Proclamation enjoins no more than the constitution warrants—the statutes enact—and the peace of the public requires, he must be an incendiary whose views are thwarted, that dares to find fault with it.

Will any man pretend to say, that there are not a set of people hired for the purpose of biassing the minds of the lower class of people, and put them out of humor with our constitution, that they insinuate themselves into ale-houses, taverns and debating societies, in order by pamphlets, hand-bills, or oral persuasives to lead the minds of the populace from their loyalty and obedience? It therefore is become the duty of Ministers to check this spirit of sedition in the beginning—to nip the treason in its bud, and bring all such daring incendiaries to that punishment which the law—not the proclamation, provided.—The proclamation is but declaratory of the law, and the law is a legitimate offspring of the Constitution.

Yesterday the gentleman who has undertaken to raise the Royal George, brought up one of the stern gallery windows.

The Earl of Wycombe is shortly to be married to Miss Hunt, of Seymour place, with a fortune of 200,000l.

LITERARY CLUB.

On Tuesday last this celebrated society ballotted for a Member to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of their excellent founder, Sir Joshua Reynolds. The following 12 members were present: His Grace the Duke of Leeds, Earl Spencer, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, Lords Macartney, Lucan, and Palmerston, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Charles Bunbury, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Malone, Mr. Burke, jun. and Dr. George Fordyce: When the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. John Douglas, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the most noble Order of the Garter, proposed by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox and Edmund Malone, Esq. was unanimously elected. Such an accession of talents and literature as this venerable Prelate brings to the Club, of which Johnson said—"there is no such Club as ours," is a proud circumstance. The number is now complete, and it is hoped may long continue so. *Esto perpetua!*

BASSETERRE, (St. Chris.) July 19.

CAPTURE OF SERINGAPATAM.

A vessel bound from England to Dominica, fell in with a ship dispatched by Lord Cornwallis from the East-Indies, with the glorious news of the defeat of Tippoo, and the surrender of his capital. The Capt. of the Indiaman hailed the above vessel, and desired her commander to come on board, which he did, and found there Lord Cornwallis's Aid-de-Camp, who wrote a short letter to Governor Orde, and enclosed him the Madras Gazette with the particulars. A gentleman whose veracity may be depended on, has arrived here from Dominica:—He saw the Gazette, which mentions, "That Lord Cornwallis pushed on the siege with the greatest vigor.—The alacrity of the army in general, and the alertness with which the approaches were carried on by Gen. Meadows, was such, that notwithstanding every inch of ground was bravely and vigorously defended by Tippoo, who commanded in person every post of danger, the enemy were drove from all their out-works, and the Sultan and garrison were confined to the citadel, from whence he offered to accede to any terms of peace Lord Cornwallis might dictate. Seringapatam surrendered by capitulation. Tippoo gave up half his dominions, and upwards of three millions of pounds sterl.—The day after the treaty was signed, the Sultan with his two sons one of 11 years old and the other 7, marched through the British army, which was drawn up to receive him—he had a melancholy but soldierly look—he went to Lord Cornwallis, and delivering his two sons to his Lordship as hostages for the performance of the treaty, said, he hoped his Lordship would be a father to them. In the general orders the day after the treaty, his Lordship, after the usual thanks to the army, mentions Tippoo's gallantry in defending his capital in very honorable terms.—A day or two after the surrender of Seringapatam, Lord Cornwallis visited the two Indian Princes, and presented one of them with an elegant fusee, and the other with a case of pistols, with which they seemed highly pleased.— Seringapatam, with all the Mysore country, is to be restored to Tippoo; but all the extensive and luxuriant country between the Ghauts and the British settlements, remain with the English—the Allies are to have the provinces bordering on their dominions. All the petty Princes are restored to their former rights."

PROVIDENCE, August 9.

There were distilled in this state, from foreign and domestic materials, in three months, next preceding the first of July last, 169,528½ gallons of Spirits:—The duties on the Spirits delivered, from the several distilleries, during that time, amount to 19,395 dollars 7 cents 2½ mills.

BOSTON, August 11.

Extract of a letter from the Commandant of the Islands of St. Peters and Miquelon, to the Consul of France, in Boston, dated the 24th of July, 1792.

"As we are absolutely in want of fresh provisions, I wish you would be so kind as to endeavor to persuade the Americans to bring us live oxen, sheep, poultry, &c. They will surely find a market for them, more especially with the frigates which have the cash.

"I cannot conceive what has prevented the Americans from bringing us boards this year. They would have sold them, for we are absolutely in want of them."

If the information is well founded, that a French squadron, bound to this port, has been spoke with—we may conclude that tranquility is completely restored in the French islands.

The French fleets in the West-Indies, are stationed for three years.—The squadron expected here, has been there two years. They of course need recruiting—and we shall with pleasure hail them welcome.

On the 12th of October next, will be completed three centuries since the immortal COLUMBUS put foot on the new world—already the light of the old. It is the true asylum of the Oppressed—the nurse of Genius—and the school of Liberty.

WINCHESTER, August 13.

A letter from Paris (in the new French settlement in the Western Country) dated July 17, states, That intelligence had been received at Fort Jefferson of the death of Major Trueman, Mr. Freeman, Debachi and Jarrat. That this information was bro't by two prisoners, who were labouring in a cornfield, and made their escape. The one was taken prisoner at the time General Harmar was defeated—the other is William Duer, of Captain Buchannan's company of Levies.—They further inform, that on the 25th of June a party of Indians took eight men prisoners, who were making hay near Fort Jefferson; that when they had moved the prisoners some distance from the Fort, they divided them—four were given to the Chippewas, and four to the Shawanese: that the Shawanese burnt the four unfortunately assigned to them; that the Chippewas took theirs home, to the intent of making labourers of them; that the Indians are determined for war, and will not treat, but will kill every white person that attempts to go to them, either with or without a flag; that their present plan is to cut off the escorts of provisions destined to the out-posts, and by that means oblige the troops stationed there to surrender; and that for this purpose they keep two spies constantly out.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, August 15.

The Stockholders of the Society for establishing useful Manufactures, are notified that an *annual Election* for Directors will be held at the Court-House in Newark, on the first Monday in October next.

The Directors of said Society have given notice, that they have made choice of part of the counties of Essex and Bergen for the principal seat of their Factories, and for the township of Paterson; and that it appears to the said Directors, conducive to the interest of the said Society, if agreeable to the inhabitants of the said district, that the said inhabitants should become a body politic and corporate.

NEW-HAVEN, August 15.

On Sunday the 5th inst. the farm-house of John Burgiss, Esq. of Guilford, was robbed of a silver watch, by two persons in disguise. There were two young women in the house, whom the robbers threatened with taking their lives, if they did not discover to them Mr. Burgiss's money—but they refused to give them any information; and being attacked by a large dog, the girls escaped while the thieves were defending themselves against the faithful animal, and for fear of being taken, they made a precipitate flight, with the watch only. A negro fellow has been committed to goal on suspicion of being one of the robbers. The above watch was stolen just 21 years before, from the same house, and on the same day of the week; all the family then attending public worship.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 15.

William Wilson, near the Stonyford bridge, Wallkill, in Ulster county, having conceived a violent aversion to a young man in the neighbourhood, an apprentice to a Mr. Agar, on account of his paying his addresses to an only daughter of Wilson, on Friday last, as the young man was leaving his house, having been sent there on an errand by his master, most inhumanly, according to a previous declared intention, shot him instantly dead. Not contented with thus having destroyed a fellow man, but farther to satiate his savage barbarity, with the butt end of the musket cruelly mutilated and bruised the face of the corpse. The murderer was immediately seized, and now in Kingston gaol awaits his trial and fate—by which it is to be hoped the world will be delivered from so fell a monster.

On Tuesday the 7th instant, John Bull, of Hamptonburgh, near *Blooming-Grove*, having had some uneasiness with his wife at breakfast, respecting a familiarity she suspected him to be guilty of with some neighbouring woman, immediately after, with a halter, put a period to his own existence in his orchard.

On the 3d inst. the son of James Anger, of Goshen, was unfortunately killed by an horse running away with him, and dashing his head against a post.

BENNINGTON, (Ver.) Aug. 10.

Tuesday night last, a soldier of Capt. Eaton's company of the third United States regiment now quartered in this town, being as was supposed intoxicated with liquor, imprudently transgressed the rules of the encampment, by pressing on the sentry, and was shot dead: a solemn warning to his surviving comrades not to trespass on decorum, or submit to a derangement of their senses by indulging appetite at the expense of reason. The verdict in the case was "accidental death."

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

BRUTUS (a writer in Mr. Freneau's National Gazette) inquires, after comparing the supporters of government to the *hireling writers* in the Engliſh papers who are *paid for their abuſe*, "where "are we to look for the advantages which the "people have gained by the conſtitution of the "United States? Is it, he aſks, to the proſperous "ſituation of our mechanics and manufacturers, "who on account of ſevere duties on ſalt, tea, "*ſugar* and other neceſſaries of life have been under the neceſſity of raiſing their work in order "to ſupport their families? Is it the merchant "whoſe buſineſs is liable to be deranged, and his "calculations fruſtrated by the opinion of a ſecretary of the treaſury? Is it to our commerce "more than ever embarraſſed with vexatious regulations? Or is it to the great body of yeomanry *prevented* from ſelling the produce of "their farms to *foreigners*, and having an exciſe "man planted in every quarter of the country, "like an overſeer on a Negro plantation, to *prevent* the farmer from making uſe of the produce "of his own labour." All the laws reſpecting theſe ſubjects, it ſeems are exceedingly obnoxious to the writers in the *National Gazette*, are abominably bad, ought to be annihilated, and *all* who had any concern in their enaction forever *excluded from Congreſs*; then as theſe gentlemen tell us almoſt in every National Gazette, we ſhould under *the new adminiſtration of affairs*, enjoy a return of true republican days, the good days previous to the adoption of the conſtitution; days and times which I am perſuaded, a vaſt majority of the people of the United States, moſt heartily deprecate. That the law for the encouragement of manufactures has defects; that the law for regulating trade and laying duties has defects; that the law providing for the payment of the public debt has defects; that the exciſe law has defects, will not be denied by the warmeſt advocate for the government: but can it be doubted that when theſe defects come to be known, experienced and pointed out, they will not be remedied. Why do not theſe reformers, who have never yet, through the organ of the *National Gazette*, found occaſion to *praiſe a ſingle meaſure of government*, why do they not go to work like honorable men and point out their defects. Why inſtead of laying their finger upon them one by one, and ſuggeſting ſomething better in their ſtead do they deal always in *general declamation* and *indiſcriminate cenſure*, a mode of writing which has never yet either *inſtructed* or *enlightened* mankind; a mode of writing which effectually *diſqualifies* from *judging*, and yet BRUTUS and his party, requires that the people ſhould paſs *ſentence*. But what is the real ſituation of things, for that is a teſt within the knowledge and comprehenſion of mechanics, manufacturers, farmers and merchants, all of whom it ſeems are called upon to unite under the *banners of* BRUTUS, to pull to pieces the government and the laws. Are our artizans and manufacturers, as BRUTUS implicates *declining in their buſineſs and circumſtances?* No. We aſſert that they never were in this country in a more thriving or growing condition, or at any former period could they contemplate ſuch promiſing proſpects for themſelves and poſterity. If the calamities in the Weſt-Indies have raiſed the price of *ſugar* that is not to be aſcribed to government, and if they pay a little dearer than formerly for ſome other articles, that is more than overbalanced by a greater plenty of money, introduced by the operations of government, by the duties *it* has laid on imported articles of their reſpective trades, and the ſpring which it has given to every effort of induſtry. Ought any order of citizens to enjoy advantages and not contribute to the ſupport of government? Is trade injured, or have the laws of trade or revenue contracted or abridged it? as BRUTUS further implicates. Directly the reverſe. The laws of trade, and for the collection of the revenue, which includes the banks, have extended, invigorated and improved every thing reſpecting, and dependant on navigation. Witneſs the amount of our *exports*; witneſs the *amount of the tonnage of American veſſels* employed in our coaſting and foreign trade, which ſhews inconteſtibly the immenſe ſuperiority of the *preſent* over the *paſt*. But, continues BRUTUS, the regulations of commerce *prevents* the farmer from ſelling his produce to *foreigners*; that is, Congreſs having laid a higher tonnage on foreign than American veſſels, procures thereby for the latter a preference in the way of *freight*. If this be a *crime* in government, *to prefer our own veſſels*, who except ſuch as BRUTUS would wiſh to ſee it *puniſhed*. Why is it forgotten by BRUTUS, that a great part of the wealth of the *Dutch*, that much of the wealth of the Engliſh has been accumulated by *freights*; and that the envy of the Engliſh at ſeeing the Dutch enjoy almoſt excluſively this profitable *branch of commerce*, produced the celebrated *navigation act*, under which our veſſels groan in England, and for which our extra tonnage on their veſſels forms no equivalent reſtriction. According to BRUTUS alſo, the exciſe prevents the farmer from making uſe of his own labour. Aſk the manufacturers of ſtills, whether that branch of buſineſs has diminiſhed? they will tell us that it has increaſed ſince the exciſe law; a ſure and certain proof that its operation has opened to the farmer a more extenſive demand for the produce of his labour. From theſe diſtinct and independent facts, it is evident that *general* and *individual wealth* has greatly increaſed; it is evident alſo, that the augmentation of money, the facilities to trade, the uniformity of regulations, pervading the United States, and the eſtabliſhment of manufactures, all proceeding from the government, have raiſed the United States from a chaos of contradictory laws and regulations, from a bankruptcy of credit and character, to a ſtation which her enemies behold with envy, and her friends with admiration, and yet BRUTUS aſks, where are we to look for the advantages gained by its adoption. Let us pity ſuch men, who amidſt ſuch ſcenes can be diſcontented.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. I.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

THE importance of a repreſentative government to the preſervation of the rights and privileges of the people, is an idea deeply impreſſed on the mind of every honeſt intelligent citizen of the United States.

This, however, is nothing more than a *general* principle, which in its application may, or may not compleatly anſwer the expectations of the people. On a juſt and deliberate exerciſe of the duty which devolves on the voters, depends the wiſdom and ſucceſs of future arrangements for the public good.—It is not a meer opinion, that the beſt and wiſeſt inſtitutions are liable to abuſe—facts and experience concur to prove that want of capacity and honeſty in thoſe who are deputed to tranſact any buſineſs, public or private, will almoſt invariably produce diſappointment, if not miſchief, in the end. It is too often verified to eſcape obſervation, that men are elected to public offices, whom prudent perſons would not entruſt with the management of their individual concerns—for proof of this, let us turn our attention to that country from whence the principal part of our civil and political inſtitutions are derived.—Say, do we there behold men of principle, men of probity and real integrity, diſtinguiſhed by the ſuffrages of the people?—Do we there ſee men of independent characters and ſituations, brought forward, and made the guardians of the public intereſt?—True it is, their repreſentation is groſsly defective; but by far the majority is choſen by the votes of free electors. Are thoſe immediately and freely choſen by the people, elected for their wiſdom and virtue?—Let facts determine.—It is a general opinion in that country, that every man has his price. Men of extravagance, gamblers, ſpendthrifts and debauchees, are generally neceſſitous—the price of ſuch characters is in proportion to their circumſtances—and ſo it ever will be in all countries. If the people will not be juſt to themſelves in their choice of repreſentatives, they cannot expect that their repreſentatives will be faithful to their intereſts. "A good tree will not bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." Let every elector therefore commune with his own heart when about to give his ſuffrage—let him ſeriouſly enquire whether he would entruſt the characters that may be propoſed to his choice, with the management of any private buſineſs of importance; if he would not, let him withhold his vote from ſuch characters. The want of honeſt principles is an open door, thro' which every ſpecies of fraud and miſmanagement will enter. It is poſſible to find a ſufficient number of honeſt and capable men in every community, to appoint as the organs of the nation—and when that is the caſe, and elections are free, the people themſelves are to blame for the miſchief conſequent on giving their ſuffrages to perſons of no reputation in *private life*.

C.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.

Capt. Boys of the Ship Perſeverance, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Havre-deGrace, which place he left on the 19th June, and brings intelligence, which corroborates in part the report of the ſucceſs of Gen. Fayette's army; and if not fully confirmed by the accounts now received, they prove it to have been not without foundation, as will appear from the following extract of a letter from an American houſe in Havre to their correſpondent in this city.

"With reſpect to our markets, but little alterations have taken place ſince our laſt; but our exchanges with all foreign places have taken conſiderable favour—that on London has riſen from 14 to 19, and is ſtill on the riſe.

"News is juſt received [the letter is dated the 17th] in town by private letters, and by this day's paper, that on the 12th inſt. a general engagement took place between the Auſtrians and the French army under General la Fayette, in which the Auſtrians were beaten, with a loſs of two thouſand men left on the field of battle, beſides ſome priſoners taken by the French with eighteen pieces of cannon."

The engagement happened near Namur, near which place the enemy were in great force, as a falſe march towards it was made to miſlead them.

There has been another change in the French Miniſtry—The Miniſters of War, contributions and of the interior departments, were diſplaced. M. Dumourier, late Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, has been placed at the head of the War Department; M. Jaillac is made Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, and M. Maulde is placed at the head of the interior.

M. Gouvion was killed in a ſkirmiſh by a rebounding cannon ball.

The Prince of Liege is dead.

M. Cuſtines replaces M. Rochambeau.

The Poliſh army effectually oppoſed an attempt of the Ruſſians to croſs the Dnieſter.—The latter were obliged to turn back to their encampment.

The inhabitants of Porentrui have ſhewn a deſign to aſſert their independence.

A Indian chief of the Onondago tribe, was inhumanly murdered near the Oſwego Falls, the 27th July laſt—One Jacob Valentine is charged with the crime—and he having abſconded, the Governor of the State of New-York offers 500 dollars reward for apprehending him.

The Directors of the weſtern inland lock-navigation in the Sate of New-York, having formed a board, and choſen Gen. Schuyler, Preſident, the work is to be commenced immediately.

A canal has been propoſed, down the waters of the Brandywine in the State of Delaware—Commiſſioners were appointed by the government to view the ground through which the canal ſhould paſs - a committee was lately choſen by a large number of the inhabitants, met at Cheſter, to attend the Commiſſioners on this buſineſs.

A report is in circulation, that Mr. Few declines a re-election as a Senator of the United States for the State of Georgia, and that Gen. Jackſon is talked of as his ſucceſſor.

The Boſton papers inform, that great apprehenſions were lately entertained by the inhabitants of the ſpreading of the Small Pox in that town—This buſineſs is much better managed in New-York and Philadelphia—a licence to inoculate when it is moſt convenient and adviſeable, is generally improved ſpring and autumn, and ſerves, experience teſtifies, to annihilate any alarms on account of that diſorder, detrimental to the trade, buſineſs or ſupplies of thoſe cities.

From the various circumſtances which are related as attendant on the death of Elizabeth Reeves, we believe that the following particulars reſpecting that atrocious murder, may be relied on as facts.

Miſs Reeves had on Wedneſday evening been on a ſhort viſit to a relation in Coombs's Alley, which ſhe left about eight o'clock, to go home, alone, and without any thing uncommon having occurred: from that time ſhe was not ſeen or heard of until early on Thurſday morning, when her body was diſcovered lying on the mud with the face down, in the dock near Warder's wharf. On examining, it was found that the moſt brutal violence had been committed on her perſon, and a large wound on the left ſide of her mouth, and bruiſes on other parts, ſhewed that ſhe muſt have ſuffered much from the moſt ſhameful abuſe; ſeveral of her teeth were looſe.—It appeared, from marks of her feet in the mud, that ſhe had moved ſeveral ſteps from the place where ſhe was firſt thrown, where her comb and a ribband were found.

Nothing has yet appeared to detect the villainous perpetrators of this infernal deed, but a boy declared that he ſaw two men in a batteau very early in the morning at the particular ſpot where the body was found, who made off upon his approach, and went on board a ſhallop down the river.

Miſs Reeves was about 17 years old, and apprenticed to a mantua-maker; and when it is conſidered that ſhe bore a very good character, and was remarkable for her amiable deportment and pleaſing manners, the loſs to ſociety muſt be the greater, and excite in the breaſts of every friend to humanity a deteſtation of the diabolical actor of this horrid tragedy.

Her remains were decently interred on Friday afternoon, in St. Peter's Church-yard, attended by a great concourſe of people of both ſexes, lamenting the unhappy and untimely death of this victim to the barbarity of thoſe whoſe pride it ſhould have been to afford protection to unguarded innocence.

Abſtract of European intelligence, received by the laſt arrivals.

Some of the citizens of Paris on the 12th June appeared at the bar of the National Aſſembly, and denounced (accuſed) the ſtaff officers of the Pariſian National Guard—more corrupt, ſaid they, than the Kings' Guard, they are more dangerous—they aſked that they might be diſbanded—referred to the committees united.

June 13, A letter from M. Servan, miniſter of war, informed the Aſſembly that the King had diſmiſſed him—he hoped he ſhould not on this account loſe the eſteem of the Aſſembly—and aſked permiſſion to go againſt the enemies of the country.

This diſmiſſion was not well received by the Aſſembly—M. Duſſault, a member, pronounced an eulogium on M. Servan—and a decree was finally paſſed in which it is declared that the loſs of this miniſter is regretted by the Nation.

A letter from the King informed the Aſſembly that the Miniſter of War, of the interior, and of contributions were diſmiſſed—and of the appointment of their ſucceſſors—ſome murmurs followed the reading this letter. The decree of the Aſſembly in favor of M. Servan, was extended to Meſſrs. La Platiere and La Claviere.

M. Dumourier, the new Miniſter of War entered the Aſſembly and was received with murmurs, or rather ſaint hiſſes.

M. Dumourier informed the Aſſembly that the proviſions ſent to the army were inſufficient, the army incomplete, the cities unfortified, and the kingdom unprotected.

M. Charnot denied the unfavorable account given by the Miniſter.

The emiſſion of aſſignats was carried to 1800,000,000.

June 11. There was a conſiderable ſkirmiſh between the vanguard of M. la Fayettes' army, and a part of the Auſtrian army—it appears the latter gained ſome advantage in the beginning of the action—but M. la Fayette coming up with a reinforcement, he retook all the ground loſt, and the enemy retired—the French followed them upwards of a league—every ſtation was retaken, and the French army diſplayed on a heigth to offer battle; but the deſign of the Auſtrians appears to have been only to ſurpriſe and cut off the vanguard of the French—not having ſucceeded, they retired.—Of the French the Lieut. Colonels of the volunteers of Cote d'Or, and M. Gouvion, were killed.—The Auſtrians carried off part of their dead, and left a conſiderable number on the field.

The above appears to be the buſineſs, on which the ſtory is founded of M. la Fayettes' taking Namur, and killing 2 or 3000 Auſtrians.

Accounts from Valenciennes of June 8, ſay, that the whole French army is in motion to inveſt Liſle. Myſtery governs the plans, exactneſs and zeal in the execution. Abundance reigns, and every precaution is taken for its continuance.—The Prince Biſhop of Liege being dead, intrigues are on foot to make the choice of his ſucceſſor fall on a Prince of the Houſe of Auſtria.—Certain feudal oppreſſions have been recently ſuppreſſed in the kingdom of Naples—The Helvetic Body aſſembled in a diet on the 13th May, have unanimouſly reſolved to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality.—On a review of the ſtate of affairs in France, it appears that the ardor of the people in the cauſe of liberty, is in full vigor. At the ſame time it appears to be extraordinary that another change ſhould take place in the Miniſtry, and that ſome of the moſt decided patriots ſhould be diſmiſſed. Time will explain all.

The Ruſſians have entered the Poliſh Ukraine, but have been beaten in all the ſkirmiſhes which have hitherto taken place. The King of Poland is to command the army in perſon.

Articles under the Paris head of the 7th June ſay, that the utmoſt tranquility reigns in that city—that the public funds have riſen—that the French armies remain inactive, the Miniſters being determined to equip them formidably before they commence an attack.—M. de Cuſtine has been named to ſucceed Marſhal Luckner as Commander in Chief of the army on the Rhine; conſiderable failures have happened in Paris and other parts of France, alſo in Bremen and Hamburgh—theſe have proceeded from too deep ſpeculations in the funds. A proclamation againſt ſeditious writings has been iſſued in Ireland. A peace is concluded between the Doge of Venice and the Bey of Tunis.

Conſiderable riots have taken place at Edinburgh, in conſequence of the Magiſtrates' interpoſing to prevent the populace from burning Mr. Dundas in effigy. The military were called on, and one man killed—the tumult was at length ſuppreſſed.—Letters of congratulation have been received in Paris, from the Preſident of the United States, on the acceptance of the new Conſtitution of France by the French King. Mr. Morris has had his audience of the King of the French, and delivered his credentials as Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States of America.

The farmers of the United States are cautioned, in the Maryland Journal, to be on their guard againſt the practice of a certain ſet of men, who in order to affect the price of country produce, eſpecially wheat, publiſh fabricated extracts of letters from various parts of Europe, ſetting forth that the markets in that country are overſtocked, yea glutted with wheat in ſuch manner that there will be no ſale for 12 months to come. The farmers are adviſed to have patience and wait till time tells the truth.

Europeans who admire the ſplendor and proſperity of our new government, would be amazed to hear that there is a diſciplined junto trained to abuſe and bring it into abhorrence. The French, who are paſſionate admirers of our free conſtitution, would be the leaſt amazed, becauſe they have ſuch enemies of order and their conſtitution among themſelves. But, at leaſt, they underſtand the views of theſe men, and are on their guard againſt them. It is time for Americans to ſtand on their defence againſt the enemies of their peace.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Hector,	Baker,	Curacoa
John,	Burnham,	ditto
Schooner Induſtry,	Stiles,	Aux-Cayes
John,	Love,	Jamaica
Sloop Jeſuit,	Lamont,	Havanna

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		22/
3 per Cents,		12/9
Deferred,		13/4
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	50	per cent. prem.
¾ ſhares,	62	

☞ *Several Favors omitted, ſhall be attended to in the next Gazette.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumſtances of a gentleman who had undertaken to diſpoſe of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunſwick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the ſale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men. This lays the Managers under the neceſſity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to tranſmit theſe tickets to the parts of the ſtate where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets beſides theſe remaining on hand, all perſons who are diſpoſed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requeſted to ſupply themſelves by the firſt of October; and the gentlemen appointed to diſpoſe of them, are deſired to return thoſe to the Managers which then remain unſold, to anſwer the applications of ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are poſtponed to this reſource for a ſupply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be conſidered as at the riſk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq. of New-Brunſwick, is duly choſen one of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery, and has given ſecurity and qualified agreeably to law. (eptO1)

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the fourth day of October next incluſively, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

4608	Hats	18460	Shirts
4608	Coats	7956	Pair of Socks
4608	Veſts	4608	Blankets
8668	Woolen Overalls	4608	Stocks
9216	Linen Overalls	4608	Stock Claſps
18376	Pair of Shoes	4608	Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

360	Caps	720	Pair of Stockings
360	Coats	1440	Shirts
360	Veſts	360	Blankets
360	Pair of Leather Breeches	360	Stocks
		360	Stock Claſps; alſo,
720	Pair of Boots	1200	Rifle Shirts, to be
360	Pair of Spurs		(made of Ruſſia Sheeting.

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The propoſals may compriſe the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which will be ſhewn at the War Office. Good ſecurity will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall deem expedient.

Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED,

THAT an Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, be eſtabliſhed in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED,

That the 2d Tueſday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Caſhier, for the Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchaſe and ſell on Commiſſion, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subſcribers to the Univerſal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are deſired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

TO BE SOLD,

(And poſſeſſion given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to graſs, and there being ſo much meadow, a large ſtock may be raiſed: it is alſo natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept ſtock, will much improve its quality, and be the moſt profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premiſes a handſome two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; alſo, a good barn, with ſtabling, cow-houſe, granary, waggon-houſe, work-ſhop, and ſmoak-houſe. The ſituation is high, pleaſant, and healthy, and affords ſome very agreeable proſpects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jerſey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the ſubſcriber purchaſed. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, at No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, or at No. 81, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N.B. Stock for the farm may be had of the preſent tenant.

Alſo, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-ſtory Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-ſtreet, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17. (entf)

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every ſituation which may be deſired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for ſale by the Commiſſioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk to the Commiſſioners.

June 2, 1792. [entf]

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28. 1792.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale on Thurſday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceaſed, containing between ſix and ſeven hundred acres, the greateſt part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very conſiderable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the ſame diſtance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, (with four rooms and a paſſage, or entry, on a floor) and the neceſſary out-houſes.

HENRY TOWNSEND, BENJ. STODDERT, THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.

(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by thoſe who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-Houſe may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market houſe in Georgetown, and one mile from the Preſident's ſquare, in the city of Waſhington—on tide water, navigable for veſſels of ſeveral hundred buſhels burthen.—The ſtream is ſufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of ſtones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unneceſſary to dwell on the advantages of ſuch a ſituation.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that ſhould be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10*s.*)

By EBENEZER HAZARD,

128 North Second-Street,

THE

HISTORY OF New-Hampſhire,

VOL. III.

Containing a geographical deſcription of the State—with ſketches of its natural hiſtory, productions, improvements, and preſent ſtate of ſociety and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

☞ This volume compleats the hiſtory, and is peculiarly intereſting.——Subſcribers are deſired to call for their books.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, and at Pittſburgh, York-Town and Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the ſaid River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami River of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Allegheny River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh River, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illionois River.

24. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot inclusively.

25. At any place or places from the ſaid River Margot to the River Yazous inclusively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

28. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid River, inclusively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid River, and at Naſhville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles, } per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I. A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed in the preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

AMERICAN LEAD MANUFACTORY.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

To be publiſhed by Subſcription,

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Old Congreſs,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—

An authentic and *original* collection of

OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.

written during the late war;

And EXTRACTS from the

SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, ſee Propoſals at large.)

Subſcriptions are received by the principal Bookſellers, and by the Editor,

JOHN CAREY, *No.* 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

WANTED—TO RENT,

☞ *A convenient Houſe, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſeventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement." The ſubſcription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wiſh to be ſupplied with this work, are requeſted to give commiſſion to friends in the city to ſubſcribe for and receive it'——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete ſets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nurſing and the management of Children.

"We recommend theſe letters to the peruſal of thoſe to whom they are particularly addreſſed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

7. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."——N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jeſt Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.

16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17. The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, ſix dollars.

18. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Chriſtian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries, or to ſell again.

PROPOSALS,

By ISAAC NEALE,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

(The ninth edition of)

The Travels of Cyrus:

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

A DISCOURSE upon the *THEOLOGY* and MYTHOLOGY of the *PAGANS.*

BY THE CHEVALIER RAMSAY.

THE Travels of Cyrus having gone through ſo many editions in Europe, every thing which might be ſaid to recommend ſo valuable a work, is rendered uſeleſs; and as it is now almoſt, if not entirely out of print, the publiſher truſts there will be little difficulty in procuring a reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers to an AMERICAN EDITION.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be publiſhed in one volume, 12mo. on good demy paper, and a neat type; and will contain about 350 pages.

The price to ſubſcribers will be ONE DOLLAR, to be paid on the delivery of the book, which will be neatly bound and lettered.

The work ſhall be put to preſs in October next, provided there ſhall be 250 ſubſcribers.

Any perſon ſubſcribing for, or procuring ſubſcribers for twelve books, and will be reſponſible for the payment, ſhall be entitled to two gratis.

The names of ſubſcribers ſhall be prefixed to the work.

☞ Subſcriptions received by moſt of the Bookſellers in Philadelphia and New-York.

N. B. Gentlemen who may pleaſe to encourage the work by procuring ſubſcriptions, are requeſted to forward a liſt of the names ſubſcribed, by the 20th day of October next. (ep3w)

Burlington, July 21, 1792.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on thoſe imported in Ships or Veſſels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Veſſels; including the additional Duties to which the reſpective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifeſts—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney neceſſary in tranſacting Buſineſs at the Treaſury or at the Bank of the United States.